

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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26 August 1925.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION NEWS BULLETIN #66.

The Bureau requests that this Bulletin be given free circulation among officers and that items of interests be published to the Enlisted Personnel. This bulletin is not confidential and may be destroyed at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Constructive suggestions for improvement will be appreciated.

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1. Officers' Tours of Duty at Sea. - In compliance with the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and the Commander-in-Chief, Battle Fleet, the Bureau announces as a policy, except for circumstances that cannot be foreseen at the time of issuing their orders, that tours of duty for commanding officers, executives, and heads of departments will be for periods of not less than two years.

Changes in duty of line officers senior to ensigns at sea prior to the completion of a full cruise will be made only to fill vacancies caused by casualty, to effect exchanges recommended by the commanding officers concerned and approved by the flag officer, and to provide officers for aviation, submarine, and postgraduate instruction.

2. Honors bestowed on Midshipmen at Training Station, San Diego. - "Signal honor was bestowed upon four midshipmen at the Dress Parade on Thursday afternoon, and the station, proud of the fact that they had been formerly attached here, felt honored, too, in the return of its former enlisted men as student officers. Rear Admiral Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S. Navy, reviewed the regiment this week, and there stood with him in the reviewing stand, H.B. Jones, S.C. Biggs, G.J. King and C.A.R. Lindgren, all midshipmen from the Naval Academy and successful candidates for Annapolis from the Naval Training Station's first preparatory class. As these young men looked down across the drill field and watched the regiment going through maneuvers

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familiar to them both at training station and Naval Academy they had a chance to recall earlier experiences when they, too, were having their first training; and the parading companies, seeing them in the reviewing stand, had held up to them the exemplification of the fact that the Navy of today gives great chances for rapid advancement to the intelligent, diligent and faithful. Because of the presence of these and scores of other midshipmen from the battleships NEW YORK, ARKANSAS and UTAH, there was an exceedingly large attendance at the weekly dress parade."

3. Chief Petty Officer Eligibility Lists. - In order that the service at large, and those particularly concerned, may be informed of the status of the Bureau's eligibility lists for advancement to Chief Petty Officer, an estimate of probable vacancies is published in tabular form, attached. Petty officers in the various groups can estimate from this table, the probable time that will elapse before their names will be reached for advancement to chief petty officer grade.

The Bureau takes this opportunity to announce to the service that no change is contemplated in the present method of authorizing advancements to chief petty officer ratings where an eligibility list is maintained by the Bureau of Navigation, and that as vacancies occur in the total number of chief petty officers in the Navy, advancements will be authorized from the top of each list, in ratings where vacancies may exist, until each list is exhausted. The standing of each man was determined by the respective date of examination.

The only eligibility lists for advancement now remaining in the Bureau are for the ratings of chief petty officer and officers' stewards and cooks. All other lists have been exhausted and the advancement of men to such ratings as are not in excess has been either delegated to commanding officers or is made by the Bureau upon recommendations of commanding officers. (See Bureau's circular letters 10-25 and 34-25 for the ratings included in each of these categories.)

A recent analysis of the eligibility lists for chief petty officer ratings shows that the number on these various lists are sufficient to provide replacements for the expected losses in those ratings for varying periods except for the ratings of chief radioman, chief electrician's mate and chief storekeeper.

In these three ratings the Bureau estimated the probable number of advancements that would be required to make good the expected losses to 31 March, 1926, and requested the various major subdivisions of the Fleet to select from among all those eligible for advancement a certain definitely allocated number and to recommend not more than that number to the Bureau. The Bureau upon receipt of all of these lists after 30 September, 1925, will combine them and thereafter select men for advancement from this list.

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As the total number of chief petty officers is limited by the funds available for assignment to the first pay grade it does not follow that as soon as a vacancy occurs in one rating a man from the eligibility list for that rating is advanced. When at the end of a month it is determined that a certain number of men can be advanced to the chief petty officer grade, that number is divided proportionately among the ratings wherein vacancies actually exist. In this way, eventually, a balance will be struck between the various chief petty officer ratings and the first pay grade as a whole.

In some ratings the eligibility lists are long enough at this time to provide for all the advancements that can be expected for some years.

As other lists are reduced to a number that is inadequate to meet current requirements, it is planned to obtain additional names in a manner similar to that by which the lists for chief radioman, chief electrician's mate and chief storekeeper are to be made up after 30 September 1925.

This method the Bureau believes to be more satisfactory in that it gives more eligible men an opportunity to compete for the advancements to be authorized, these opportunities will occur more frequently and advancements will be made from the lists with a much shorter period of waiting than is possible under the present scheme.

4. Chief Petty Officer Situation. - Table of.

Rating	Shortage or excess 5/1/25.	Number on eli- gible list 6/15/25	Excess plus eligible list.	Years to last man (using experience fiscal year 1925.)
C.B.M.	-2	150	148	1
C.G.M.	59	151	210	5
C.T.M.	27	181	208	3
C.T.C.	-1	8	7	-1
C.Q.M.	15	83	98	2
C.S.M.	-12	67	55	2
C.F.C.	-5	-	-5	-1
Ø.E.M.	-32	35	3	-1
C.R.M.	-63	38	-25	-1
C.C.M.	51	131	182	5
C.S.F.	15	119	134	x
C.Prtr.	-1	15	14	5
C.M.M.	-6	217	211	2
C.Mo.M.M.	-28	57	29	3
C.W.T.	5	359	364	4
C.Y.	105	91	196	3
C.S.K.	-51	59	8	-1
C.Photo.	3	9	12	4
C.Ph.M.	21	71	92	2

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Chief Petty Officer Situation, contd.

Rating	Shortage or excess 6/1/25	Number on eligible list 6/15/25.	Excess plus eligible list.	Years to last man (using experience fiscal year 1925.)
Bmstr.	7	26	33	2
C.C.Std.	556	160	216	x
Av. Pilot	-79	-	-79	-1
A.C.M.M.	-	160	160	x
A.C.M.	8	26	32	x
A.C.C.M.	3	20	23	x
A.C.R.	19	63	82	x
C.Aerob.	-4	-	-4	-1

x indicates more than 5 years.

NOTE: The years required to reach the last man on the list as indicated in the final column is purely an estimate but represents what the Bureau considers as the minimum time that will elapse before the present lists are exhausted.

5. Fleet Naval Reserve. - The Fleet Naval Reserve, under the provisions of the new Naval Reserve Act, is composed of the following classes of enlisted men:-

- F-1 Men enlisted for four year periods or with extended enlistments. (Includes former Class 1-B).
- F-2 Men assigned for four years after one or more complete enlistments in the regular Navy.
- F-3-c Men who, previous to 1 July, 1925, were transferred from the regular Navy to the Naval Reserve Force after 16 years' naval service, and on 1 July, 1925, were further transferred from the Naval Reserve Force to the Naval Reserve. (Formerly known as Class 1-C).
- F-3-d Men who, previous to 1 July, 1925, were transferred from the regular Navy to the Naval Reserve Force after 20 years' naval service, and on 1 July, 1925, were further transferred from the Naval Reserve Force to the Naval Reserve. (Formerly known as Class 1-D).
- F-4-c Men who served in the regular Navy prior to 1 July, 1925, who were either in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force on that date or who reenlist with continuous service after that date and thereafter transfer to the Naval Reserve after 16 years' naval service in accordance with Article H-2416.

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- F-4-d Men who served in the Regular Navy prior to 1 July 1925, who were either in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force on that date or who reenlist with continuous service after that date and thereafter transfer to the Naval Reserve after 20 years' naval service in accordance with Article H-2416.
- F-5 Men who first enlist in the Navy after 1 July, 1925, or who reenlist with broken service.

6. Moving Pictures; Criticism of:- Careless comment on moving pictures, both favorable and unfavorable, is often heard. The following analysis is of great benefit to the Bureau, and similar reports are invited from all ships and stations.

"During my tour of duty at this station I have been quite a constant attendant at the motion picture shows in the Auditorium. As the result of my observations over this period of approximately twenty-two months, I am of the opinion that a report on the quality of pictures, and reception by the audience, etc., should be of interest to the Bureau, particularly for the information of the Training Division which handles the purchase of new films.

"Audience. The audience at the Auditorium has averaged about 1000 enlisted men with about 200 officers, chief petty officers, and guests, every night. The enlisted men come mostly from the schools and training unit. Thus the majority are enlisted men who have been in the service less than one year.

"Quality of the Pictures: The quality of the pictures shown has improved tremendously during this period of time. The recent efforts of the Bureau to improve the standard of the Navy Motion Picture Exchange has borne fruit, and it is noted that as well as the quality of the pictures themselves, also, the condition of the films has been decidedly better, during the past year, than it was two years ago.

"Pictures Which Are Liked Least: The remarks which follow in the taste for pictures is not my own, but are made as based upon my observations of remarks made by the enlisted men and by their action in the Auditorium during the showing of pictures. Those met with least approval are as a class "sex plays" of the type which star Corrine Griffith, Betty Plythe, Betty Compson, Claire Windsor and Adolphe Menjou. Second, problem plays, such as those which generally star Percy Marmont. Third, sad plays of any description.

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"Pictures which Meet With Moderate Praise: Under this heading the general run of plays with leading stars, such as Norma Talmage, Lillian Gish, Bebe Daniels, Jack Holt, Marguerite de la Motte, Lois Wilson, Katherine MacDonald, Florence Vidor, Viola Dana, Shirley Mason, and Rod La Rocque.

"Pictures Which Are Generally Enthusiastically Applauded: Western pictures, with Tom Mix, Hoot Gibson, Jack Hoxie, etc. Second, comedies, with Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd, Constance Talmage, Sid Chaplin, Charlie Chaplin, Johnny Hines, Raymond Griffiths, Douglas McLean and Louise Fazenda. Third, Historical pictures, with Marion Davies, The Three Musketeers, To Have and to Hold, etc. Fourth, simple character pictures, such as those with Charles Ray, Richard Barthelmess, Thomas Meighan. Fifth, features of any kind, such as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson, etc. Sixth, long comedies with any good cast.

"As a general rule, any picture starring any of the Actors or Actresses mentioned in the paragraph above met with successful showing, while those with stars mentioned under 'Pictures Which Are Liked Least', or without any star, prove unsatisfactory to the audience. It would seem advisable therefore, for the Bureau whenever possible to buy films of the types mentioned and thus please their enlisted audiences."

The following extract is taken from the Commanding Officer's report of the recent cruise of the U.S.S. HENDERSON to Honolulu:

"This cruise covered 56 days and, except for two nights when the ship was darkened during the Joint Army and Navy Problem, movies have been held. That means 51 programs have been exhibited and out of that number there has not been one that could be called poor. On the whole the 51 programs have been excellent. Furthermore, the Commanding Officer was interested in investigating the movies on shore in the various cities visited, and it was very evident that it would have been quite impossible to have visited even ten motion picture theatres without finding a poor program.

"The Commanding Officer cannot commend the Bureau of Navigation's motion picture activity too highly and trusts that no branch of the Navy nor Marine Corps does not give the Motion Picture Exchange unqualified support."

The Bureau has purchased the following motion pictures for distribution to ships and stations taking Navy Motion Picture Service.



All films purchased are now screened and censored by the Bureau before being released to the service, and any undesirable features are eliminated.

<u>TITLE.</u>	<u>STAR</u>
The Freshman	Harold Lloyd
White Desert	C.Windsor - P.O'Malley
The Unholy Three	L.Cheney - M.Busch
A Slave of Fashion	N.Shearer - L.Cody
Mike	S.O'Neill - C.Murray
Ne'er the Twain Shall Meet	Lytell - Stewart
The Awful Truth	Agnes Ayres
The Mad Whirl	McAvoy - Mulhall
The Scarlet West	R.Frazer - C.Pow
The Lady Who Lied	Lewis Stone
The Marriage Whirl	Griffith - Ford
The Happy Warrior	McGregor - Calhoun
Manhattan Madness	Dempsey - Taylor
The Midnight Girl	Lila Lee
The Man in Blue	Rawlinson - M.Bellamy
Recompense	Prevest - Blue
The Woman Hater	Chadwick - Brook
The Teaser	LaPlante - O'Malley
Tracked in the Snow Country	Rin-Tin-Tin-- J.Marlowe
The Wife Who Wasn't Wanted	Rich - Gordon
Under the Rouge	T. Moore- E. Percy
The Bloodhound	Bob Custer
The Goose Woman	J. Pickford - C. Bennett
Lightin'	J. Hunt - M. Bellamy
Sun Up	P. Stark - C. Nagel
Merry Widow	M. Murray - J. Gilbert
Mystic	A. Pringle - C. Tearle
Wild, Wild Susan	Daniels - La Rocque
Not So Long Ago	Bronson - Cortex
Wild Horse Mesa	Helt - Dove
Cost of Folly	Gloria Swanson
Hot Sheiks	Carter Dehaven
A Son of His Father	Love - Baxter - Hatton
Trouble with Wives	F. Vidor - T. Moore
The Man Who Found Himself	Thomas Meighan
The Halfway Girl	Doris Kenyon
Her Sister from Paris	Constance Talmadge
Fine Clothes	Stone - Rubens - Marmont
Spook Ranch	Hoot Gibson
Lorraine of the Lions	Norman Kerry - P.R. Miller
The Danger Signal	J. Novak - G. Glass
The Fearless Lover	W. Fairbanks - E. Novak
Lady Robinhood	Evelyn Brent
Fighting the Flames	W. Haines - D. Devore
The Lucky Horseshoe	Tom Mix
Where Was I	Reginald Denny
Wild Bull's Lair	Fred Thompson
The Limited Mail	Monte Blue

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7. Hydrographic News. - All Reports of Sonic Depth Reports are recorded on large file cards containing latitude and longitude positions. Where no remarks are received to the contrary, it is assumed the ship submitting her report maintained approximately a direct course between positions reported during the period of the soundings also maintained approximately an average speed. With this assumption the locations of soundings between any two given positions of the ship are interpolated.

Where there is a radical departure in any sounding thus producing a "bump" or offset in what is ordinarily assumed to be a straight line, it is desirable that an explanation of this seeming discrepancy be made in order that the Hydrographic Office may have full information. This information could readily be given in the last column in the Report Form or at the bottom.

The ships on survey duty for the Hydrographic Office have returned to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for overhaul and repair, and to work up the data collected while on the field. They will return to the survey grounds about October or November.

The U.S.S. HANNIBAL (Captain L. T. Conn) completed the work assigned for the season, comprising the survey of the western end of the Gulf of Batabano, Sigüanea Bay, Isle of Pines, and the development of the area outside the San Felipe Cays between Cape Pope and Cape Frances. A total of 6,920 linear miles of sounding and 910 square miles of soundings were surveyed. The sonic depth finder was used extensively; the area developed by it was 912 square miles.

The U.S.S. NOKOMIS (Commander R. E. Ingersoll) covered approximately 450 square miles of hydrography and shore line on the north coast of Cuba, from Santa Clara Bay eastward to Bahia de Cadiz. The use of aerial photography greatly facilitated the work of developing the shore line in and near Santa Clara Bay.

The U.S.S. NIAGARA (Commander Paul P. Blackburn) surveyed in the Gulf of Venezuela, and considering the very bad weather, heavy rains, rough seas, and low visibility, accomplished good work. This was a new field of survey and all signals, etc., had to be built and erected before the actual surveying could be done.

8. Naval Reserve Activities. - As the new Naval Reserve law makes no provision for extension of enrollments of men transferred to the Naval Reserve on 1 July, 1925, the provisions of the Act of 28 February, 1925, (Article H 1302, Naval Reserve Regulations), authorizing extension of enlistments, will not become operative until after 1 July, 1929, when enlistments in the Naval Reserve will begin to expire. Extension of enlistments will then be made under the same regulations as may be prescribed for extensions of enlistments in the Navy in so far as they are applicable.



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The Bureau is preparing a new precedence list of officers of the Fleet Naval Reserve which will be issued to Commandants of Naval Districts in the near future. The following numbers of officers in the Fleet Naval Reserve became due for examinations for promotion on 1 July, 1925.

Eagle #56, assigned to the Naval Reserves of the District of Columbia, was detached from that District upon reporting of the U.S.S. ALLEN to the District of Columbia Naval Reserves and, after a temporary assignment as tender for the underwater sound development barges at the Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C., is to be assigned to the Baltimore, Maryland, Naval Reserve Unit as relief of the U.S.S. CHEYENNE, which is to be placed out of commission.

9. Mailing of Log Books. - The Bureau has received in the last few weeks several packages containing filled smooth and rough log books on which first class postage had been paid.

Under the classification of the Post Office Department, log books and similar papers are classed as first class matter and are entitled to be forwarded under the penalty stamp as long as they do not weigh more than four pounds. Where, however, the package weighs more than the four pounds, it becomes necessary to pay first class postage at the rate of two cents per ounce, or fraction thereof, for the entire weight. This postage is in addition to the registry fee.

When log books are sent to the Bureau, care should be taken that packages do not weigh over four pounds, making two packages if necessary.

Department Distribution,

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, (a, b, c).

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NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

WASHINGTON D. C.

QR(F)/P2-5(6)  
Nav-61-MLX

29 August 1925.

Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 43-25.

To: All Ships and Stations.

Subject: Physical examination of transferred members of  
Fleet Naval Reserve (Classes F-4-c and F-4-d).

1. Section 27 of the Naval Reserve Act of 28 February 1925  
reads as follows:-

"That in time of peace all enlisted men so transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve in accordance with preceding section may be required to perform not more than two months' active duty in each four year period and shall be examined physically at least once during each four year period, and if upon such examination they are found not physically qualified they shall be transferred to the retired list of the regular Navy, with the pay \* \* \*, etc."

2. The Act of 1 July 1922 provides:

"That enlisted men who have served for more than twelve but less than sixteen years shall be permitted to reenlist and continue serving unless sooner discharged by sentence of a court-martial, until they have completed sixteen years' service whereupon they shall, upon their own application, be permitted to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve".

3. Other than those who come within the category quoted in paragraph 2, every man while on the active list of the Navy is presumed to be physically capable of performing all the duties of his rating. In order to determine the physical fitness of any many who had more than twelve but less than sixteen years' service on 1 July 1922, a physical examination shall be conducted by the Medical Officer of the ship or station to which attached immediately upon his transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve. Should it develop from this examination that he is not physically qualified, a board of medical survey shall be held with a view to his transfer to the retired list in accordance with the Act of 28 February 1925.

4. All men who are transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve subsequent to 1 July 1925 (Classes F-4-c and F-4-d), except those transferred to the retired list in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph 3 above, should be presumed to be fit for sea duty with due allowance for age and length of service until a subsequent physical examination shall determine otherwise.

5. Immediately upon reporting for each period of active duty authorized, a physical examination shall be conducted in the case of members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, Classes F-4-c and F-4-d, with a view to determining whether they are still physically qualified. In the case of those who are found not qualified, boards of medical survey shall be held as outlined in paragraph 3. Those who are found qualified shall be further classified as follows:

Class "A":

Fit for sea duty, with due allowance for age and length of service.

Class "B":

Fit for shore duty only.

6. In case of a man who has not been or will not be recalled to active duty at any time within the four year period following the date of his transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve, Class F-4-c or F-4-d, the Commandant shall direct the physical examination required by Section 27 of the Act of 28 February 1925, and take appropriate action.

W. R. SHOEMAKER.

DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION:

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, (a, b, c).